

The Daily Gazette

Published Every Evening Except Sunday
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first square, first insertion, per line, per week	\$1.00
For the second square, first insertion, per line, per week	.75
For the third square, first insertion, per line, per week	.50
For the fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.25
For the fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.12
For the sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.06
For the seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week	.03
For the eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.01
For the ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.00
For the tenth square, first insertion, per line, per week	.00

For the eleventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twelfth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fourteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventeenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the nineteenth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twentieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the twenty-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirtieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the thirty-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fortieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the forty-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fiftieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the fifty-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixtieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the sixty-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-sixth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-seventh square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-eighth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the seventy-ninth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eightieth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighty-first square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighty-second square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighty-third square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighty-fourth square, first insertion, per line, per week

For the eighty-fifth square, first insertion, per line, per week

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE new open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased direct

from the late sale in the "Big Market" and are offered

to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to sell

We can guarantee the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Laines,

Caris stripes, Brocade, Valenciennes, and other

laines, Colored Alpaca, Knit DeLaine, full

of color, and other goods, all of which are offered

at a low price

Beautiful English, French and American DeLaine,

figured, Knit, and other goods, all of which are offered

at a low price

PRINTS

warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been

carefully selected for this season

We can guarantee the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS SILKS

Double French Black Figured Silks, Double French

Colored Silks, new styles in Small Check Silks in

all colors, together with a full line of Double French

Colored Silks, all of which are offered

at a low price

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES

Collars and Sleeves, Embroidered Collars, Tape Edge Collars,

Cape Collars, English Thread Laces, Quilts and

Brussels Laces, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

With this department we have always been supplied with

the latest styles in Cloaks and Shawls, and have made

arrangements with the latest styles in Cloaks and

Shawls, so that ladies are sure of getting the very

latest styles, either made up or to sample, in any

quantity

CLOAKING CLOTHS

comprised all the different shades of Middlesex and

Washington Cloaking, which we guarantee to

Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

than can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate

enough to secure an entire case of each of the

above brands of cloaking previous to the late advance

we intend giving our customers the

Full Benefit of our Good Luck

and so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage

accorded to us during our time in trade. We

also expect to see the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS

available for the different designs of cloaks worn this

season

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our

extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired

in this community, and the value of the goods we

offer, will be a sufficient recommendation

OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

is Superior

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city

at so low a price

J. A. DENELL,

101 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

all kinds of Clocks, Time Pieces, and

INSURANCE

Fire, Life and Marine

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

\$1,000,000

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Oldest Company in the World. Incorporated 1810.

Assets, \$1,000,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company

This office is in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company

New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company

New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

New York Life Insurance Company

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

Office, F. Whitaker, Agent.

DAILY GAZETTE

Confession of Rebel Officer

Gen. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, and

Brigadier in the rebel service, has

published a pamphlet, at Little Rock,

addressed to the people of Arkansas, which

is a very interesting and important

document. After criticizing at length the

conduct of the rebel leaders, he says:

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up after

all that has preceded. If Mr. Davis, who

held the lives and fortunes of millions

in his hands, so blundered as to lose his

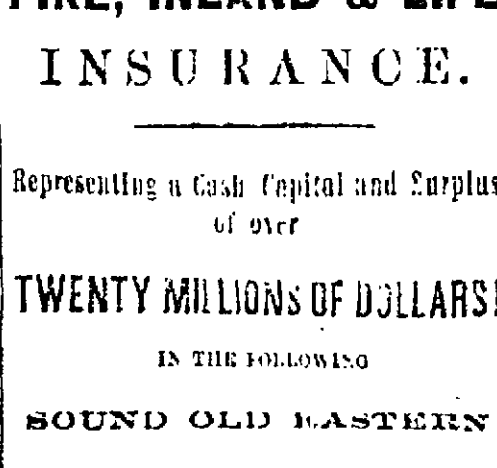
opportunity what can we hope from him,

now that a score of blackness, of agony,

of desolation reigns, where wealth, happi-

ness and plenty smiled. If he would not

protect Arkansas when he could, but



COMPANIES:

HARTFORD COMPANIES,

PHOENIX,

CITY FIRE,
 NEW ENGLAND,
 NORTH AMERICAN
 NEW YORK COMPANIE
 HOME,
 CONTINENTAL,
 SECURITY,
 ARCTIC

WESTERN MASS., Putfield,
LIVERPOOL & LONDON, Eng

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSU-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-2013 BY 60322 UCBAW

DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer first floor of
the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend
all the calls in his profession. april new

R. B. MOVALL.
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has returned to

Jackson & Smith's New Building
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait on
his friends and continue to use the same

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title
J. H. BALCH.
Having had charge of the Abstract Office, since
Cassady & O'Leary for the past two years, and from his
connection with the public office as Deputy Clerk

The Circuit Court, and County Deputy Register
 Deeds, and familiarity with the records of the County
 is prepared to furnish

ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON
 embracing everything on record of examinations, Sur-
 veyors and Judgments of the Circuit Court, and
 containing all the records on file, and at very low
 prices.

Orders sent at the Clerk's Office, or by mail a
 receipt given on application.

W. H. B. CH. Notary Public,
 Danversville, Hick County, Va. 1895.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Barnet's celebrated Hair Dye
Is the Best in the World!
The Only Hair Dress True and Reliable
Dye known.
This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect — cures R
tiness or turns Hair, naturally, to a *Glossy Black*
Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or scalp.

supports most visibility, the results resulting from the
 color, and restrict the effects on hair loss. The
 inhibitor is named WILLIAM A. BACHMANN, a
 there is more information and a list of the
 sold by Dr. Druggist, 1000 N. 1st St., BAKERSFIELD,
 N.Y. A. Bachmann's New Color Cream
 or Dressing the Hair

HACAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most famous and valuable remedy for
 ever discovered. It is a pure and powerful
 band to a newly-born, better state of health,
 imparting the noble purity of youth and the
 long life of a parent. It is the only balm of
 kind. It removes the freckles, pimples, and
 can cure the skin of the complexion. It is
 sent, and monthly. It is the only one to

one. It is what we gladly should have. Sold everywhere.
DEMAS & BARRETT & CO.,
 Agents,
 100 Broadway, N. Y.
 audibly

WYKHOOP'S HOLLAND PECTORAL

business of the throat, chest and pulmonary organs is ever present in the disease and diagnosis. The products of a lung complaint are, of course, cough and expectoration.

complaints, in not be expectorant, a styptic and invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medicine has so materially advanced the physical as the

Wykoop's Ice-and-Eucalol. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of laryngitis, influenza, whooping cough, diphtheria or pertussis, sore throat, and many other conditions of the upper respiratory tract.

The Rev. J. J. Potts certifies that I have used
Watersbury's Practical Dispensary for the purpose intended by

family, for severe pulmonary complaint, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen equal." REV. J. J. PORTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Hundreds and thousands of true testimonials

[illegible]

Sold by all the principal druggists.
Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wyckoff, and sold by D.
Barber & Co., New York. in 104 law county

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LEON'S RADIATION—Radiation is from the Greek word "Radiao," or "Radiare," signifying cleanse, refine, etc. and restore. This article shows its name signifies. For preventing, restoring or "cautifying the human body" it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is a concentrated and

up by the original proprietor and to now in dew
the same care, shall be put into a box and give it a
of over one million of dollars per annum.

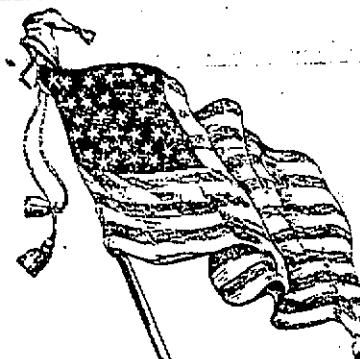
It makes the hair rich, soft and lustrous.
It prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.
It restores color upon bald heads.
Any lady or gentleman whose skin is beautiful his or her hair should use Fay's Hair Dressing. It is the best.

and need throughout the city and country, to-day
respectable dealers
De MARS, BARNES & Co., Proprietors,
on Broadway New York

FRESH OYSTERS

RECEIVED LALU, by 1230 1. 11
W H I T C O C K ' 3

1



Foreign flag that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us.

Exciting News from Knoxville.

The news from Burnside's command is of a painful nature. It appears that he has been attacked by a superior force under Longstreet, which must have come directly from Chattanooga, inasmuch as the fighting commenced at Leizore, thirty miles west of Knoxville. Our forces felt back fighting gallantly at every favorable position, until they reached Knoxville, where the enemy completely invested them. There is a promise of a gallant resistance and faith in their ability to defeat the rebels, but this may not be the result. In the meantime the people are anxious to know what Gen. Grant is doing in the rear of Longstreet.

An Alleged Mistake.

Telegraphic despatches inform us, today, that the refusal of the rebel authorities to receive and distribute provisions and clothing to our starving prisoners at Richmond, was caused by the mistake of a word in the communication making the offer. This explanation may be true, but it is liable to suspicion. The rebels possibly became ashamed of their position, or thought it would injure their cause, to adopt so barbarous a rule, and have taken this method to back out. Meanwhile, we hope our boys no longer live on dog meat, but are plentifully supplied with the best of rations from the United States commissary stores.

West Virginia.—Brig. Gen. Kelly telegraphs to headquarters that there is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the new state of West Virginia. They have, probably, all gone to attack Burnside.

The Soldiers' Burying Ground at Gettysburg was consecrated on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies. President Lincoln and several governors of eastern states were present, besides an immense concourse of people. The oration was delivered by Edward Everett, and the dedicatory remarks by the president. Eighteen states are represented among the dead in Gettysburg Battle Cemetery.

Judge McArthur, of the Milwaukee circuit court, has decided that the clerk of the municipal court cannot be garnished by a judgment creditor of the city, to pay over monies in his hands belonging to the city.

The Draft in Milwaukee.—The Sentinel says: The provost marshal's office has been troubled for the past two days by drafted men undergoing their examination. We suspect the number of exemptions will not be very small. Fifty per cent. won't cover them. The fourth ward committee appointed to examine the names left in the wheel after the draft had taken place, discharged that duty yesterday. They found a number of names which were drawn still remaining, and other gentlemen were favored with two chances. Rather slack work somewhere.

The Pork Trade will be of short duration in this state this fall. The high price of old corn and the damage done the corn crop by the early severe frost will make it necessary for the farmers to sell early. The pork season therefore will be short.

This Madison Journal states that a great number of drafted men in that city have skedaddled.

The Sentinel says, that there is a rumor afloat, which they do not credit, that Judge Hubbard is defeated by the soldiers vote.

ILLINOIS.—Sufficient returns have been received at Springfield to show that the Union majority in that state is over 40,000, a gain of over 25,000.

VETERAN REGIMENTS.—Provost Marshal General Fry has ordered that regiments now in service which re-enlist as veteran volunteers, will be credited to the states, and as far as practicable to the congressional districts and sub-districts to which they belong.

Ben Butler at Work.—Gen. Butler has already begun the operations of his new military administration upon rebel soil. His first order almost after entering Fortress Monroe, was in these words:

"Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyal persons within this department do occasionally by force, interfere with, and by obstructions and threatening language, insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and it will be punished with military severity. All officers of this department are directed to order the arrest, and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this department."

Decision under the Confiscation Act.—Judge Catron and Trigg have decided, in the case of the Republican Banner, at Nashville, that real estate can be used to aid the rebellion and that it is liable to

Messrs. Editors:—Having asserted that the proposition presented by the common council, as a "basis" of settlement, with the county, were ungenerous and unfair, permit me to present the facts and figures upon which that assertion was predicated.

By a reference to the books in the city treasurer's office I find that the city treasurer returned to the county, of uncollected taxes of the year 1854, the sum of \$3,010.53, of which \$3,442.41 was accredited to and paid the county tax due from the city for that year, and the excess, \$1,568.12, was accredited to the city on account of delinquent taxes and paid to her in cash in a very short time after. I also find that of the tax for 1855, was returned from the city to the county the sum of \$3,548.80 which was accredited on her county tax; and of the tax of 1856, there was returned \$12,130.22, being \$8,443.92 in excess of her county tax, for which the county treasurer gave the city treasurer a receipt or due bill; and of the tax of 1857, there was returned to the county treasurer, of delinquent taxes, the enormous sum of \$22,406.35, being \$13,267.63 in excess of her county tax, for which she also received a due bill. Making a grand total of delinquent taxes returned from this city to the county of Rock, in four years, of \$45,105.53, paying her county taxes for these four years, with a slight exception in 1855, and receiving credit for \$28,357.67 besides, and upon which she has been paid by the county the sum of \$21,922.99, leaving \$3,434.89 unpaid, for which the city holds a due bill of the county.

Now I want you to remember that this vast amount of tax returned was every cent of it illegal, and liable, justly and legally so, to be charged back upon the city, just as much so as if she had paid in bogus or counterfeit money. Don't forget this, for it is the key to the position. Now of these taxes a small proportion was paid to the county treasurer, by the owners of the property, and the balance was sold, agreeably to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Of the amount sold a portion was bought by individuals, and the residue bid off by the county treasurer for the county. For the whole amount sold, either to individuals or to the county, certificates were issued, technically called "tax-certificates," where-in the county bound itself, to make, at the expiration of three years from the date of the same, to the holder or holders thereof, a good warranty deed; provided, the lands described in such certificates shall not have been redeemed from such sale prior to that time. Up to the time of settlement between the city and county, for the tax of 1857, no difficulty was experienced. The settlements were all fair, the accounts all straight, and if the taxes returned by the city had been legally assessed and levied, all would have went smoothly on; the county would have sold the lands and lots, and received the money for them, as it has done since 1857, and this "basis" would have never been heard of. But unfortunately such was not the case.

As the time approached for the county to deed the lands so sold, injunctions were served upon the clerk of the board of supervisors restraining him from executing such deeds. To make a long story short, the injunctions were sustained, and the taxes levied in the city of Janesville for the years 1854, '55, '56 and '57 were declared illegal, and the sales made by the county, void. The holders of certificates then turned round and demanded of the county the money they had paid for those certificates. This was only right and reasonable. But did the county pay those men? She promised to do so when the city paid her, for you will perceive that the decision which declared those taxes illegal declared in effect also that the city was liable to the county for the full amount of such certificates, with interest added. But the city had no money, and it took time to devise ways and means to raise it. Meanwhile the holders of certificates became impatient at the delay, and suits were commenced against the county and prosecuted to judgment, the amount of which is something over \$14,000.00, of which \$13,813.13 was paid last year by the county. This amount added to that of certificates held by the county, and cancelled by the board without prosecution, swells the amount to \$31,549.82, charged to the city by the county board last year.

This includes the costs of the judgments, the interest on certificates at 7 per cent, the interest on the tax returned, from the 1st of January to the day of sale, at 12 per cent, the cost of advertising the lands, and the fees for selling the same: all of them legitimate, and legally chargeable to the city, with the exception of the costs embraced in the judgments against the county obtained by the holders of certificates; these, though not a lawyer, nor the son of a lawyer, I am free to say are not legitimate charges against the city, and as I charge nothing for the advice, shall counsel the commissioners to strike them out. There are, perhaps, some outstanding certificates that have not yet been cancelled, and have therefore not been entered into the account against the city, to cover which will require perhaps about the amount of these costs. So that the above sum of \$31,549.82 less the amount of due bill unpaid, say \$6,343.09, (this may not be exact, but the amount received by the county treasurer of city treasurer \$25,991.91 is the amount actually and honestly due the county from the city.

The impression prevails to quite an extent that this charge against the city includes a large amount of certificates received and paid by the city and now in its possession. Let me correct the error. All certificates cancelled by the county and charged back to the city are now in possession of the county, excepting the above item of \$356.91 and that stands accredited to the city opposite the charge, on the treasurer's books. The city holds none (other) that have been cancelled by the county. The amount of county tax paid by the

city, during the four years indicated, to the county, in these worthless taxes, amounts to \$16,717.86. Now if the county had refused to receive any of these taxes from the city and she had paid the county nothing, as she has not, she would be indebted to the county just that sum, with seven per cent interest added; and if those taxes had been legal so that the county could have realized the pay for them it is just what she would have had in her treasury, after paying her due bills to the city. That is as plain as a pike staff. Now she has not only not had the money, but she has had to pay in addition \$14,000 to satisfy judgments obtained by holders of these illegal tax certificates. Besides losing her county tax for four years, she is out of pocket the sum of over \$14,000 which added to the sum of the tax and interests, makes a grand total of \$31,549, and upwards.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Tribune has a special with the following highly important news:
Knoxville, Nov. 19.
The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders. Each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery against our range. Their battery was protected by a large house. Bryan's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the east side of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. He yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside had detected it in the last hour, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best of spirits, are impatient for the conflict, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

New York, Nov. 19.
The steamer Crowle, from New York, 11th, has arrived. Further details from Tech relative to the attack on Wausabur's advance show our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677.

The 67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Brabier, was captured almost entire. The 6th Iowa and 95th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our forces five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which at short range is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is reported to Texas via the Gulf. General Wadsworth and Adj. Gen. Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Cameron Gap affair is not less than 300 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly slaughtered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000, and ours not over 1,800, being the rear guard of our army.

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria, La., with 15,000 men, for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our way on trains was saved.

Orders are said to have been received sending the 13th corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased parading prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove his advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge.

By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, during the night and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Leizore, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy during the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Leizore, and owing to the urgency with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a light ensued, lasting from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Our first position commanded the road from both sides; the infantry deployed in front of this and were soon engaged by the enemy, who were supported by heavy batteries, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, when they opened a terrific and destructive fire.

The rebels gave way before it, and eventually fell back to the river. It is now 3 P. M., the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance. Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle, which closed at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been obtained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was renewed.

The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavier force of infantry, and made a ter a ter attack, which our position. A terrible hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but we were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to-night.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Tribune has a special with the following highly important news:
Knoxville, Nov. 19.
The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders. Each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery against our range. Their battery was protected by a large house. Bryan's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the east side of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. He yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside had detected it in the last hour, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best of spirits, are impatient for the conflict, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

New York, Nov. 19.
The steamer Crowle, from New York, 11th, has arrived. Further details from Tech relative to the attack on Wausabur's advance show our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677.

The 67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Brabier, was captured almost entire. The 6th Iowa and 95th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our forces five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which at short range is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is reported to Texas via the Gulf. General Wadsworth and Adj. Gen. Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Cameron Gap affair is not less than 300 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly slaughtered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000, and ours not over 1,800, being the rear guard of our army.

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria, La., with 15,000 men, for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our way on trains was saved.

Orders are said to have been received sending the 13th corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased parading prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove his advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge.

By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, during the night and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Leizore, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy during the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Leizore, and owing to the urgency with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a light ensued, lasting from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Our first position commanded the road from both sides; the infantry deployed in front of this and were soon engaged by the enemy, who were supported by heavy batteries, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, when they opened a terrific and destructive fire.

The rebels gave way before it, and eventually fell back to the river. It is now 3 P. M., the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance. Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle, which closed at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been obtained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was renewed.

The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavier force of infantry, and made a ter a ter attack, which our position. A terrible hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but we were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to-night.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Tribune has a special with the following highly important news:
Knoxville, Nov. 19.
The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders. Each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery against our range. Their battery was protected by a large house. Bryan's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the east side of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. He yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside had detected it in the last hour, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best of spirits, are impatient for the conflict, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

New York, Nov. 19.
The steamer Crowle, from New York, 11th, has arrived. Further details from Tech relative to the attack on Wausabur's advance show our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677.

The 67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Brabier, was captured almost entire. The 6th Iowa and 95th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our forces five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which at short range is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is reported to Texas via the Gulf. General Wadsworth and Adj. Gen. Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Cameron Gap affair is not less than 300 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly slaughtered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000, and ours not over 1,800, being the rear guard of our army.

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria, La., with 15,000 men, for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our way on trains was saved.

Orders are said to have been received sending the 13th corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased parading prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove his advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge.

By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, during the night and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Leizore, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy during the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Leizore, and owing to the urgency with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a light ensued, lasting from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Our first position commanded the road from both sides; the infantry deployed in front of this and were soon engaged by the enemy, who were supported by heavy batteries, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, when they opened a terrific and destructive fire.

The rebels gave way before it, and eventually fell back to the river. It is now 3 P. M., the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance. Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle, which closed at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been obtained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was renewed.

The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavier force of infantry, and made a ter a ter attack, which our position. A terrible hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but we were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to-night.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Tribune has a special with the following highly important news:
Knoxville, Nov. 19.
The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders. Each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery against our range. Their battery was protected by a large house. Bryan's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the east side of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. He yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside had detected it in the last hour, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best of spirits, are impatient for the conflict, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

New York, Nov. 19.
The steamer Crowle, from New York, 11th, has arrived. Further details from Tech relative to the attack on Wausabur's advance show our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677.

The 67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Brabier, was captured almost entire. The 6th Iowa and 95th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our forces five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which at short range is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is reported to Texas via the Gulf. General Wadsworth and Adj. Gen. Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Cameron Gap affair is not less than 300 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly slaughtered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000, and ours not over 1,800, being the rear guard of our army.

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria, La., with 15,000 men, for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our way on trains was saved.

Orders are said to have been received sending the 13th corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased parading prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove his advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge.

By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, during the night and on Sunday morning advanced in force. Gen. Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Leizore, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy during the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sunday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Leizore, and owing to the urgency with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a light ensued, lasting from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Our first position commanded the road from both sides; the infantry deployed in front of this and were soon engaged by the enemy, who were supported by heavy batteries, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, when they opened a terrific and destructive fire.

The rebels gave way before it, and eventually fell back to the river. It is now 3 P. M., the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance. Gen. Burnside fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle, which closed at nightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been obtained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was renewed.

The rebels, finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavier force of infantry, and made a ter a ter attack, which our position. A terrible hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but we were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to-night.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Nov. 19.

The Tribune has a special with the following highly important news:
Knoxville, Nov. 19.
The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under the command of Gen. Sanders. Each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery against our range. Their battery was protected by a large house. Bryan's battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the east side of the hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. He yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but General Burnside had detected it in the last hour, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best of spirits, are impatient for the conflict, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy.

New York, Nov. 19.
The steamer Crowle, from New York, 11th, has arrived. Further details from Tech relative to the attack on Wausabur's advance show our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677.

The 67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Brabier, was captured almost entire. The 6th Iowa and 95th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our forces five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which at short range is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 3d army corps is reported to Texas via the Gulf. General Wadsworth and Adj. Gen. Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says that our loss in the Cameron Gap affair is not less than 300 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly slaughtered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 5,000, and ours not over 1,800, being the rear guard of our army.

Gen. Price was reported at Alexandria, La., with 15,000 men, for which reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our way on trains was saved.

Orders are said to have been received sending the 13th corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased parading prisoners.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Gen. Long

... 11

[illegible]

Tax Notice.

[illegible]

BE NOTICE, That on the 20th day of November,

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCKPORT.

W. Shepard against H. Bennett, Wm. B. II. Bennett, J. C. Bennett, Harry Bennett, John Bennett, Jr., and Mrs. M. E. Bennett.

A hearing of the above case will be held at the court house

the circuit court for the county of Rock, made on 17th day of August, 1909, in favor of the above named party.

[illegible]

None of the above described property is further
 described in the accompanying exhibits.

to the Court on Saturday, the 14th day of November, 1936, and the same was read and placed on file. Dated October 14, 1936.

W. C. HAYES, Clerk Circuit Court.

It is hereby ordered that the 12th day of November next, that is to the 14th day of November, 1936, be and the same is hereby designated as a day for the trial of the within cause.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

W. C. HAYES, Clerk of Court, and A. A. Peterson, Attorney at Law, for the Plaintiff.

State of Wisconsin - to the above named defendant.

WHEREFORE, I hereby demand and request to answer the complaint of the plaintiff to this action, and to appear in court for the trial of the within cause, on or before the 12th day of November, 1936, at the County Court House in the City of Rock, Wisconsin, and to defend the within cause. In the event of failure to do so, I hereby demand and request that judgment be entered against the defendant in the within cause.

On Wednesday, 12th Nov. 1902, the following was received from the Hon. Secy. of the Navy, Washington, D.C.:

[illegible]

the heart of the world in the 19th century. It is a day
when we are called to meet, and to meet, to meet
with the world, the world, the world, the world, the world.

[illegible]

liability to the Court for the order demanded in the

[illegible]

John D. Jerome, Plaintiff, vs. John J. Barrows,
 Caroline J. Barrows, Defendants. Henry H.

[illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JAMES M. HARRIS, Chairman

[illegible]

